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N O R T H V I E T N A M

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DRV-1  
Internal Security

DECREE ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY CRIMES

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0415 GMT 21 Mar 68 S

When? [Text] Recently, the National Assembly Standing Committee Secretariat held a press conference to make public a decree on the punishment of counterrevolutionary crimes. Newspaper, news agency, and Voice of Vietnam correspondents were present. On behalf of the National Assembly Standing Committee Secretariat, Comrade Truong Tan Phat read President Ho's promulgation and the decree on the punishment of counterrevolutionary crimes. Chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee Comrade Truong Chinh discussed the meaning and importance of the decree, emphasizing some of its points. He then talked with the newsmen.

Following is the promulgation of the DRV President:

Considering Article 63 of the DRV Constitution and the resolution of the DRV National Assembly Standing Committee, a decree is hereby promulgated on the punishment of counterrevolutionary crimes.

DRV President Ho Chi Minh, 10 November 1967.

Following is the decree on the punishment of counterrevolutionary crimes:

Considering Article 7 on the DRV Constitution, in order to strengthen the people's democratic dictatorship, protect the fatherland, the people, and the people's democratic state, insure the complete victory of the socialist revolutionary cause and of the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance to protect the north, liberate the south, peacefully achieve national reunification, heighten the people's revolutionary enlightenment, and mobilize all the people to actively participate in maintaining security and order, the present decree defines counterrevolutionary crimes and stipulates punishment for counterrevolutionary criminals.

Chapter 1--Counterrevolutionary crimes and the principle governing the punishment of counterrevolutionary crimes:

Article 1--Counterrevolutionary crimes are opposition to the fatherland and the people's democratic power, sabotage of socialist transformation and construction, undermining national defense and the struggle against U.S. aggression for national salvation, aimed at defending the north, liberating the south, and reunifying the country.

Article 2--Both attempted crimes and actual crimes are punishable. The guiding principles on the punishment of counterrevolutionaries will be to severely punish the main plotters, leaders, principal culprits, and those who stubbornly oppose the revolution; to be lenient toward those who are forced, enticed, or misled and those who sincerely repent; to reduce or exempt punishment for those who show redemption.

Chapter 2--Crimes and punishments:

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Article 3--Treason to the fatherland: Any citizen of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam who collaborates with a foreign country to harm the national independence and sovereignty, unification, and territorial integrity of the fatherland and the socialist regime will be imprisoned 20 years to life or executed.

Article 4--Plotting to overthrow the people's democratic power: Those who set up or participate in counterrevolutionary organizations to overthrow the people's democratic power and to destroy the political, economic, and social systems stipulated in the DRV Constitution will be liable to the following punishment:

a--The plotters, leaders, instigators, and principal accomplices will be imprisoned from 15 years to life or executed.

b--Other accomplices will be imprisoned from 5 to 15 years. Under extenuating circumstances, the culprits will be imprisoned from 3 to 12 years.

Article 5--Espionage: Those who commit the following crimes:

Supplying, transmitting, stealing, collecting, and retaining state and military secrets for future supply and transmission to the imperialists and their lackeys or to foreign intelligence services; receiving instructions from foreign countries, recruiting agents to gather intelligence or engaging in other counterrevolutionary activities; sending signals to direct enemy air raids; or receiving instructions from foreign countries, collecting and supplying information and documents which are not state secrets, but which can help foreign countries harm the interests of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, will be liable to the following punishments:

a--The leaders, the commanders, the main accomplices, the fifth-column members, and those who have caused great damage will be sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 12 years to life imprisonment or to capital punishment;

b--The spies who do not belong to the above-mentioned groups will be sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 5 to 12 years.

Article 6--Violating security and territory: Those who intrude into the territory and undermine the security of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam will be punished as follows:

a--The leaders, commanders, and those who have committed serious crimes will be sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 12 years to life imprisonment or to capital punishment;

b--Their accomplices will be sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 5 to 12 years;

c--Those who provide the above-mentioned groups with supplies, guides, and assistance will be sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 2 to 10 years.

Article 7--Armed rebellion: Those who engage in armed rebellion to oppose or undermine the people's democratic power and the people's armed forces will be punished as follows:

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a--The main plotters, leaders, commanders, main accomplices, and those who have caused great damage will be sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 12 years to life imprisonment or to capital punishment;

b--Their accomplices will be sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 3 to 12 years.

Article 8--Banditry: Those who for counterrevolutionary purposes engage in armed activities in mountainous or coastal areas; kill cadres, civil servants, militarymen, policemen, or the people; pillage and burn the properties of the state and people, and disturb security and order will be punished as follows:

a--The leaders, commanders, and those who have committed grave crimes will be sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 10 years to life imprisonment or to capital punishment;

b--Their accomplices will be sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 2 to 10 years.

Article 9--Defecting to the enemy or fleeing to foreign countries for counter-revolutionary purposes:

a--Those who defect to the enemy or flee to foreign countries for counterrevolutionary purposes will be sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 3 to 12 years;

b--Those who for counterrevolutionary purposes force, entice, or help others defect to the enemy or flee to foreign countries will be sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 5 to 15 years. Under certain circumstances, the culprits will be sentenced to life imprisonment or capital punishment.

Article 10--Murder, assault, injuring, kidnapping, or threatening to kill people for counterrevolutionary purposes:

a--Those who, for counterrevolutionary purposes, kill cadres, state personnel, militarymen, policemen, or other people will be imprisoned from 15 years to life or executed;

b--Those who, for counterrevolutionary purposes, beat, injure, or kidnap cadres, state personnel, militarymen, policemen, or other people will be imprisoned from 3 to 15 years;

c--Those who, for counterrevolutionary purposes, threaten to kill cadres, state personnel, militarymen, or policemen while they are fulfilling their duties will be imprisoned from 2 to 10 years.

Article 11--Sabotage: Those who, for counterrevolutionary purposes, commit the following crimes:

a--Destroying the organs of the government, of political parties, and of people's organizations in the Vietnam Fatherland Front, the barracks of the people's armed forces, and the national defense installations;

b--Destroying dikes, dams, bridges, roads, means of communication, transport, information, and liaison, factories, warehouses, cultural works, or other property of the state, cooperatives, or the people;

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c--Stealing weapons, explosives, machines, raw materials, fuel, or other state property;

d--Using poisons, disseminating insects and worms, spraying chemical poisons, or using other means to harm human beings, cattle, crops, or trees;

e--Undermining the socialist monetary system and trade;

f--Intentionally performing their tasks badly or refusing to carry them out in order to sabotage production, interrupt or hinder the activities of state organs, people's organizations, or economic, military, scientific, cultural, and social organizations;

g--Urging, enticing, or inciting others to undermine labor and military discipline and the fighting spirit of the people's armed forces and the people will be imprisoned from 10 years to life or executed. Under extenuating circumstances, the culprits will be imprisoned from 5 to 10 years.

Article 12--Undermining the people's solidarity bloc: Those who, for counterrevolutionary purposes, propagandize for, organize, or engage in other activities aimed at:

a--Undermining the people's solidarity and unity bloc, creating feuds and discord among the people and the people's armed forces, sowing discord within the Vietnam Fatherland Front, between the people and the government, between the people's armed forces and state organs;

b--Undermining the nationalities policy and creating enmity and disputes among the fraternal nationalities living together on Vietnamese territory;

c--Undermining religious policy, sowing discord among religions, between the religious and nonreligious, and between religious people and the government; using religion to encroach upon religious people's democratic freedoms and prevent them from fulfilling their citizens' duties or joining the people's organizations, cooperatives, or military, economic, cultural, and social organizations will be imprisoned from 5 to 15 years.

Article 13--Opposing or sabotaging the carrying out of state policies and laws:

a--Those who, for counterrevolutionary purposes, oppose, sabotage, or hinder the carrying out of state policies, laws, and plans will be imprisoned from 2 to 10 years;

b--Those who, for counterrevolutionary purposes, force, entice, or encourage others to oppose, sabotage, or hinder the carrying out of state policies, laws, or plans will be imprisoned from 5 to 15 years;

c--Those who oppose, sabotage, or hinder the execution of national defense plans or create serious obstacles to the carrying out of state policies, laws, or plans will be imprisoned for life or executed.

Article 14--Disrupting public order and security:

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a--Those who, for counterrevolutionary purposes, agitate, attract, and assemble groups to disturb public security and order or obstruct state cadres and personnel, troops, and security agents in the performance of their duties are liable to prison terms ranging from 5 to 12 years;

b--Those who, for counterrevolutionary purposes, participate in disrupting public security and order are liable to prison terms ranging from 2 to 5 years;

Article 15--Disseminating counterrevolutionary propaganda:

a--Those who, for counterrevolutionary purposes, disseminate propaganda opposing the people's democratic administration and distorting the socialist regime;

b--Those who, for counterrevolutionary purposes, disseminate the enemy's psychological warfare themes, distort the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation and for national independence and national reunification, and spread rumors thereby, causing confusion among the people;

c--Those who, for counterrevolutionary purposes, disseminate propaganda favoring imperialist enslavement policy and debauched culture; and

d--Those who, for counterrevolutionary purposes, write, print, circulate, or conceal publications, [words indistinct] pictures, or any other materials having counterrevolutionary contents and purposes are liable to prison terms ranging from 2 to 12 years.

Article 16--Attacking detention camps, freeing convicts, and organizing escapes from detention camps and prisons: Those who, for counterrevolutionary purposes, attack detention camps, free convicts, and organize escapes from detention camps and prisons are liable to the following penalties:

a--Those who mastermind, lead, and command such actions, those who play active roles, those who cause major losses, and those detained for a serious crime are liable to prison terms ranging from 12 years to life or execution.

b--Those who participate in the above acts are liable to prison terms ranging from 3 to 12 years.

Article 17--Harboring counterrevolutionary elements: Those who knowingly harbor, conceal, provide supplies for, and help the counterrevolutionary elements to hide themselves, to conceal material evidence, or destroy the proof of their crime are liable to prison terms ranging from 2 to 10 years.

Chapter 3--General provisions:

Article 18--[Words indistinct] punishment: In addition to the punishment set forth in the provisions contained herein, those who commit the counterrevolutionary crimes listed in section two will also be punished as follows:

a--Those who commit any of the crimes listed from Article 3 to Article 16 will be deprived of the following civil rights for 2 to 5 years: The right to vote and to run for election; the right to work in state organizations and in the people's armed forces organizations; and the right to hold a responsible position in political, economic, cultural, and social organizations.

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b--Part or all the property of those who commit one of the crimes listed from Article 3 to Article 16 may be confiscated.

c--Those who commit any of the crimes listed in Chapter 2 may be subjected to control, restricted residence, or prohibited from residing in a number of localities for 1 to 5 years.

Article 19--Cases which involve severe punishment: Those who commit counterrevolutionary crimes which are listed in Chapter 2 and which are committed in the following cases will be severely punished.

a--Those who cause direct damage to the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance and to the national defense task.

b--Those who take advantage of the wartimes situation or of the conditions existing in the localities subjected to hostilities, natural calamities, or other difficulties to commit their counterrevolutionary crimes.

c--Those who carry out counterrevolutionary activities in an organized manner.

d--Those who take advantage of their authority to carry out counterrevolutionary activities.

e--Those who adopt extremely wicked tricks and particularly dangerous methods to commit counterrevolutionary crimes.

f--Those whose criminal actions have caused serious consequences.

g--Those who commit new crimes after having previously been convicted of counterrevolutionary actions or having committed crimes against the people.

h--Those who commit crimes as reactionary elements and who have refused to rehabilitate themselves.

Article 20--Cases involving reduction of punishment or exemption from punishment: Those who commit the counterrevolutionary crimes which are listed in Chapter 2 and which involve one or many of the following cases may be entitled to a reduction of punishment or an exemption from punishment.

a--Those who plot crimes but voluntarily refrain from carrying them out.

b--Those who, before their crimes have been discovered, sincerely confess and clearly reveal their own conspiracy and actions and those of their accomplices.

c--Those who deliberately carry out a conspiracy in a complete manner or advise their accomplices to carry out the conspiracy masterminded by the counterrevolutionary leaders in an incomplete manner.

d--Those who have carried out actions which have reduced the detrimental effect of their crimes.

e--Those who commit crimes because they were compelled or deceived and whose actions have not yet caused great damage.

f--Those who, while being detained and prior to trial, sincerely repent their crimes and render meritorious service in order to atone for their crimes.

Article 21--Application of identical principles: The trial of the counterrevolutionary crimes which are not listed in this decree and in accordance with the provisions concerning similar crimes listed in this decree.

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Article 22--Effect of the decree:

a--The counterrevolutionary crimes which were committed prior to the promulgation of this decree and which have not yet been tried will be tried in accordance with this decree.

b--Provisions which run counter to this decree are hereby rescinded. This decree was approved by the National Assembly Standing Committee on 30 October 1967.

[signed]: DRV National Assembly Standing Committee chairman, Truong Chinh.

DRV LIGHT INDUSTRIES GAIN DESPITE BOMBING

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[Text] Hanoi--Light industry in North Vietnam continues to forge ahead in spite of U.S. piratical air raids.

According to reports at a conference recently held by the Ministry of Light Industry, last year 250 light industry establishments were built and put into operation. The output of many items continued its upward trend.

With regard to consumer goods in particular, the local enterprises of the light industry service last year recorded a 3 percent increase in gross output compared with 1966. Even in the provinces most heavily raided by U.S. air and naval forces, such as Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Thanh Hoa, and Nghe An, output value of the local light industries increased by from 7 to 55 percent.

The output of many necessities of first importance for the people such as sauce, salt, knitwear, silk, absorbent cotton-wool, toothpaste, fountain pens, power batteries, paper pulp, plastic wares, and so forth increased by 4 percent or more compared with 1966. The gross output of salt in particular exceeded by 30,000 tons the figure in 1966, that of textiles, porcelain, glasswares, and sugar molasses turned out by the local industries were up by from nearly 5 percent to 49 percent.

More than 5,000 technical innovations were introduced last year by the workers, half of which have been largely put into service, helping to save millions of dong.

Some 100 new light industry establishments are planned to be set up this year to boost the production of consumer goods under all circumstances.

BRIEFS

DRV STUDENTS IN USSR--The Institute of Physics of the Azerbaydzhan Academy of Sciences has sent to the Hanoi institute of electrical communications, tens of volumes of proceedings on the research of selenium and on the production of semiconductor devices on its basis. Vietnamese researchers are also making a study of selenium. In an enclosed letter, the Soviet scientists expressed sympathy with the struggle of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. aggressors, wishing them a speedy victory. Azerbaydzhan scientists help their Vietnamese colleagues by training researchers and engineers. A number of young Vietnamese researchers are studying postgraduate courses at the Azerbaydzhan Institute of Oil and Chemistry, with 100 Vietnamese students in its various departments. [Text] (Moscow TASS International English 1040 GMT 18 Mar 68 L)